The Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

THE *Post* has gotten its choler up over the "bloody shirt." It hates to be twitted on facts.

"THE amount of addition, division and silence in and around the League Island navy yard is said to be enormous to the square inch."—*Post.*
That's rough on RANDALL.

THE Congressional Temperance Society seems to be a failure, at least so far as the lower branch of that body is concerned. The Bourbons made a feeble effort to suppress whisky early in the session, but now wines of all kinds, brandy and whisky can be easily obtained at the House restaurant.

THE Steamboat bill was to have been reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday. It is expected to be substantially the same as the House bill on liability and other main clauses, in which the friends of the measure, which is of great importance to the West, take special interest.

IF THE House Democrats are in such dead earnest as they profess to be over the subject of "reform," why don't they take hold of SCHUMAKER, their colleague and friend, who got $300,000 on the Pacific Mail job, and then, according to a committee of the last Congress, lied about it? It is a terrible charge against a "reform" Democrat, but there he sits, as composed as a saint, and he actually voted for the impeachment of BELKNAP, and believes intensely in "jurisdiction."

THERE is undoubtedly a great deal of rottenness about the Democratic House of Representatives, an exposure of which would be unpleasant, but we sincerely hope Republicans will not encourage men of FITZHUGH'S character by purchasing the secrets which he claims to possess, and which he proposes to use to the damage of those Democratic members who aided in disgracing him. The latter party has thus far enjoyed an exclusive monopoly of the spy, sneak-thief and jail-bird business, and we trust it will not be interfered with.

THE International Temperance Conference which will convene in Philadelphia, June 13, for a three days' session, promises to be the most important World's Temperance Congress ever held. It will include a large number of well-known representative temperance men and women of our own country, and many distinguished foreign delegates. Papers will be presented giving a general history of temperance work in this and other countries, and of the various national temperance organizations, with carefully-prepared papers by able writers from both sides of the Atlantic, upon the educational and scientific, the social and economical, legislative, political and religious aspects of the question.

OF COURSE the Democrats had no intention of permanently consolidating the offices of House Doorkeeper and Sergeant-at-Arms. No sooner, therefore, had they gotten rid of FITZHUGH by temporarily merging the two offices into one, than they set about making arrangements for the choice of a successor to that famous letter-writer. To put him out and abolish his office as well, so that a new man could not come in and make a new deal all round was too much for some members. They hunger for the spoils. They hadn't had any all winter, and now that there is an opportunity to put their half-starved friends hanging about Washington in office, the House has no intention of denying them this opportunity.

HARDLY any question has been more debated than the subject of wages, although it has perhaps been too often discussed as a philanthropic or party rather than a scientific subject. The condition of the laboring classes, particularly in the old countries, and more perhaps than anywhere else in England, has excited the profoundest interest of all good minds, and sometimes the profoundest commiseration as well as alarm. A single statistical fact, established by the inquiries of one of the British commissions, shows how deeply interesting the problems involved in it may become, both to the philanthropist and the economist. Last year the consumption of alcoholic drinks by the working classes, mainly in England, in value more than £140,000,000 annually, was equal to the consumption of bread, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar and rice together, and in six years might pay off the national debt or build a snug house for every family in the kingdom!

THE Springfield *Republican* says:

"*One of the* noticeable things is the recent spread of Tildenism at the South. It is positively quite Pentecostal. Within the last month, dozens of Democratic papers in that section, heretofore hostile or uncommitted, have come out for the reform Governor."

Exactly; and the reason of the thing is as noticeable as the thing itself. "Soapy Sam" is immensely rich, and the Auzusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* is authority for the statement that in that section he is "putting his money where it will do the most good." The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, also, publishes a TILDEN circular issued by the New York Advertising Agency of BATES & LOCKE, containing a long string of puffs for "the reform Governor," which that firm is now sending out to Democratic weeklies in the West and South, under a contract that they are to be published as reading matter for paid for as advertising. The *Enquirer* asks: "What do the American people think of a candidate for the Presidency who pushes his claims through a New York advertising agency, openly and shamelessly?" And really it is quite a pithy question.

IT TURNS out that the witness SEELYE, who gave the sensational testimony in the Louisiana investigation, is a person of infamous character. Even the New Orleans *Bulletin*, the organ of the White Leaguers, which hates Congressman MOREY with a devouring hatred, says:

"The witness deserves no credence whatsoever. His testimony is utterly valueless except as it may afford a clue to other and better testimony. Whatever atrocious transactions Morey may have been between him and one whom he implicitly obeyed as his master, he is altogether disqualified from bearing testimony respecting them. Having talk to the effect that Morey until midnight about the wiry and wily little vagabond political trickster, and yet leave us unable to accept of a single allegation as truth unless otherwise known or proven to be true. * * * Such is his character (established by his own admissions, but before well known) that he cannot be believed. We do believe anything we must believe his admissions respecting his own criminal participation in transactions to which he charges that Morey was a party; but if he is guilty, as he admits, he is to be presumed to add perjury to his admitted crimes. We submit that the cause of reform and the prosecution of official corruption can get but meagre support from the statements of a self-convicted felon who confesses participation in the criminal acts in question. So little credit can come from that species of evidence that it would be better to leave the record unincumbered with it. This is not the kind of evidence which we ought to place before the country. The occasion demands something more credible and more substantial."

THE United States Senate made a grave error in not discussing the question of jurisdiction in the BELKNAP impeachment case, in open session. The matter is of comparatively trivial importance, so far as it relates to the particular case of the ex-Secretary of War, but apart from this relation, the subject is one of the gravest importance. Practically, the Senate is now occupied in secretly creating a part of the Constitution. While Senators are engaged in this work, so vital to the interests and liberties of the people, they seclude themselves from the public gaze and rigorously exclude all persons except the two or three sworn officers who attend in executive session. Moreover, of this debate upon the most important subject that has for years occupied the attention of the Senate, there are to be no reports. The question they are now considering is fundamental; it is of a nature that rarely in these days is brought to the consideration of a legislative or judicial body. It is far reaching, and its results may, and doubtless will, be far other and greater than many of those who are to decide it dream of. It would seem a curious fatality, if it were not in this instance a deliberate omission, that as there were no full reports of the debates that occurred during the formation and adoption of the Constitution, so in the present instance when, almost a century later, one of the clauses of that Constitution is to be defined, there are to be no reports of the reasons given or of the arguments adduced for the decision arrived at. While every Senator is equal before the law, it is sheer absurdity to feign that, upon such a question, the opinions of men known to be eminent as jurists and constitutional lawyers are of no greater weight than those of Senators whose lives have been occupied with merchandise, mining and agriculture; and it seems the height of folly that when every trivial word uttered in the Senate in ordinary session is exactly reported and printed in the *Record* for the information of the people, the arguments made upon this important question are to be lost.

LOST Cause BEN. HILL, of Georgia, predicts that the Southern States will all vote one way at the November election; and there is no doubt that, if the Democrats in other States put down the black voters in the same manner the Georgia and Mississippi Democrats have done, his prediction will be verified. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives an insight into the causes of the remarkable gain of 50,000 votes by the Democrats in Mississippi last fall. The majority of blacks over whites in that State by the census of 1870 was about 80,000, and the difference is still greater to-day. There is hardly one black among a thousand voters who ever votes the Democratic ticket. The white population has decreased since 1870, owing to a large emigration to Texas and elsewhere of native Mississippians, and to the expulsion and withdrawal of Northern families, whose politics caused them to be ostracised socially, and annoyed in every way in their business relations. So that, in point of fact, the Democratic increase was over 50,000. This was due to three causes: First, invasion of the State by Democratic bands from Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas; second, by fraudulent returns; and third, by intimidation and violence, which drove out the leaders of the colored Republicans, and prevented the masses from voting by terrorism. In many counties the primary meetings of the Republicans had to be abandoned, owing to the threats of the whites. This was true of Holmes, Yazoo, Monroe, Clairborne, Marshall, De Soto, Rankin, Tallahatchie and Warren counties—all Republican districts. In most of these counties every effort to canvass them had to be entirely abandoned, and yet Warren county, for example, has a Republican majority of 3,500. The reason why the minority thus maintains a reign of terror, is that they are thoroughly armed and organized—that they have leaders who were trained in the rebel army, and the rabble they lead do not hesitate to commit murder for political causes. On the other hand, the blacks are unarmed; they have no military leadership, and they were practically at the mercy of the rebel whites, after it was known that the Federal Government would not interfere for their protection. It is estimated that at least three hundred Republicans were murdered in Mississippi in order to intimidate the voters before the last election. In the days of slavery there was never a more perfect reign of terror than in the Republican counties before that election. In districts where the Democrats had an undoubted majority, there were no disturbances, as the leaders did not want to commit any more violence than was "absolutely necessary" to carry the election. Whatever bloodshed was necessary to suppress the Republicans, however, they did not hesitate to spill; and whatever intimidation was needed, they executed without compunction. The fixed intention is to practically abolish the constitutional amendments, so far as these give the colored people any political influence, and to attain this object they will hesitate at nothing. There is no protection in the courts, for the reason that the system of terrorism is so complete that after a riot or murder no man dare go before the Grand Jury to complain, or give evidence in a trial, for fear of assassination. No man has been punished yet for murdering a negro or a white Republican. The settled policy of the Democracy throughout the South is to so reorganize the electoral system, the legislature and the judiciary, as to make it impossible for the Republicans ever to have any sway again. They will dare everything that is necessary to achieve this result. Already they have begun their attacks on the school system. There were no free schools in that section before the war, and they will soon be abolished if the Democracy hold the power. Republicanism in the Southern States is not a question of politics merely; it is a question of citizenship. The negroes know that the triumph of the Democracy means that by trickery or violence they will be practically deprived of the right of suffrage; that their school system will be abolished, and that taxes will be levied against them in the interest of the landholders, as it was against the poor whites in the times of slavery, and under the provisional government of the ANDY JOHNSON period. And the lesson which must be taught BEN. HILL and all of his class is, that it was not the South, but the Nation, that has conquered.

WE HAVE several times referred to the gratifying increase in business, profits and capital which have resulted from the vigorous efforts of co-operative societies in England. The last annual Parliamentary return concerning these salutary organizations furnishes a remarkably clear and intelligent exposition of the advantages and disadvantages of the co-operative movement; although, in treating of the benefits of partial productive co-operation, namely, the schemes which admit the employed to a percentage in the profits of the employer, the report might very well have enlarged upon the happy conciliation which it opens up to the two apparently opposite principles of independence and organization. So too, in treating of the benefits of consumptive co-operation, it passes too hastily over several of the more promising forms of that kind of effort, such as building societies and economic households, that present perhaps the most hopeful aspects of social improvement and progress. The political economists generally, intent upon the establishment of the great general laws of economic movement, have scarcely dwelt as they should have done upon the unquestionable capabilities of associated labor. Associated capital having worked the stupendous miracles of modern civilization, in the bank, the insurance company, the telegraph and other forms of joint stock enterprise, has attracted universal attention and even wonder; but the no less practicable capacities of associated labor have been overlooked, or have been allowed to take those unwise socialistic forms which, absurd in theory and impracticable in practice, have cast a doubt upon all projects of industrial concentration and unity. It is doubtful whether society has even begun to adequately realize the great benefits which are yet to be attained in this line of effort.

PERSONAL.

Miss Stewart, of Hamilton, Ontario, has recovered $700 damages from a lover who forsook her after an engagement of twenty-six years.

Herbert Spencer's steady application to work has brought on nervous exhaustion, which has compelled him to limit his studies to three hours daily.

Judge Lafayette S. Foster, ex-United States Senator, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, yesterday resigned his judgeship, on account of having reached the constitutional limit of seventy years of age.

There is an insane man in Binghamton, N. Y., whose ailment is a symptom of a lingering type of hydrophobia. He was infected by being bitten by his wife, who died of hydrophobia some four years ago. She was bitten by a dog when she was a girl, and lived fifteen years without any symptoms of the disease.

An Irishman employed by the late A. T. Stewart for fourteen years has been seriously ill, since his death, and was recently ordered home to Ireland by his physician. Mrs. Stewart, on hearing of his condition, sent him a letter of condolence, with a $1,000 check, and the man sailed for home, last week.

General D. H. Hill, the celebrated ex-Confederate, has written a letter asking for the removal of his political disabilities. He cites his services for his country in the army, covering twelve years, and calls attention to the fact of his promotion for bravery at the battle of Monterey. He says that at the last Presidential election he supported Greeley, and would have voted for him had he been restored to citizenship. He says if again enfranchised he will vote for Hancock or any other decent Democrat. The letter was returned to him by the person to whom it was written for presentation to the House, with the request that he leave the word "decent" out of his letter.

Representative Hopkins found the following note on his desk the other day:

Most Respected Sir: I wish to know if my father can be placed on show at the Centennial. Most respectfully,
JAMES LEE.

The Congressman found the individual in question of information, in which he proved to be a young man of color. Said Mr. Hopkins, "What is this about your father?" The applicant explained that he had a father in Baltimore aged 102 years. "Was he Washington's body servant?" again queried the Congressman, and James Lee replied, "No, sah; but he looked very much like General Washington, sah; and he has been taken for him several times."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The best way to heat a church is to have the fire in the pulpit.

A cow in Illinois gave birth to six calves the other day, or else somebody lies.

Judge Taft, the new Attorney General, is an accomplished short-hand writer.

The miners who are returning from the Black Hills desire to see General Custer.

Sam Randall has forty-seven appointments in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mrs Stay, of Troy, who ran away from her husband the other day, has since "gone back to Stay."

The water in Salt Lake valley is higher than it has ever been since the settlement of the Territory.

A drift of hailstones near Americus, Kansas, made by a storm a few days ago, was *twelve feet deep!*

Who will start after Stanley, as Stanley did after Livingstone? He has not been heard of for six months.

Whittier's Barbara Fritchie's house has been torn down, and the site is now covered by an unpoetical tin shop.

A low liquor den near the East river excavations, New York, has the suggestive sign "Hell Gate" over its door.

With red, white and blue calico at six and a quarter cents a yard, patriotism has abundant means for expressing itself.

The Democrats contemplate starting a new paper at Washington. The manager of the scheme is in the inflation school.

Cora Pearl has sold out her stock of sin and obtained the usual wages. She is old, haggard-looking, and a victim of duns.

Several New Yorkers who went to see the sights in Philadelphia returned without their watches. This was losing time.

The most valuable records of the War Department are stored in buildings that are unsafe and not fire proof. This is inexcusable.

Sharing the squeeze. The general depression in business is pinching the cotton manufacturing interest in England as well as here, sorely.

Messrs. Pierrepont and Taft are in New York on some special business arising out of the Cabinet changes, the nature of which is kept a secret.

Peanut oil, first made in the South during the war, is now in large demand. It supplies the place of almond and olive oils for various uses.

The average return on the investments of savings banks in Connecticut, during the last year, has been only six and sixty-two hundredths per cent.

Don't eat rhubarb greens. A Minnesota family partook of them the other day, and one died and it was with difficulty that the lives of the others were saved.

Puget Sound, Alaska, sends to the Centennial an Indian carving forty feet high—a specimen of the wood of the region, and of the skill of the Kulosh Indians.

If the spirit of the late A. T. Stewart haunts this sublunary sphere, the deceased merchant is doubtless astonished by the vast number of his blood relations.

There are less than 1,400 American voters proper in New Mexico, all told. The rest are Mexicans and mixed. A pretty State that Territory would make, wouldn't it?

The President has ordered the Executive Departments to be closed on the 30th instant, to enable the employees to participate in the observance of Decoration Day.

The National Jockey Club has inaugurated a series of meetings which promise to revive the old sport which was so prominent in Washington public life thirty years ago.

The personal property returned for taxation in Cincinnati shows a falling off of over $8,000,000 from last year. The figures are, for 1875, $40,513,701; for 1876, $37,153,469.

The executive committee appointed by the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention that met at Pittsburgh in September, 1872, is called to meet in Cincinnati June 13.

The obnoxious tax of a dollar a day upon anglers has been abolished by the Canadian Government, and permits for the season are given to United States citizens for a dollar each.

The Singer will case has been complicated by the discovery of another "last testament," five years later than any of those now in dispute. Singer was indeed a man of will.

The town authorities of Chico, Cal., have passed an ordinance declaring swarms of the common honey-bee a nuisance within the corporate limits of the town, as they are destructive to fruit.

The drama of "The Bottle" is to be brought out at St. Louis next month, but whether under the auspices of the Good Templars or of the National Democratic Convention, is not stated.

A Georgia paper gets on track of the wrong Barnum, thusly: "The Democrats in the Nutmeg State must have been hard run for timber when they took up that old exhibitor of mermaids and monkeys for a United States Senator."

Some of the wiser and more liberal Philadelphia manufacturers are solving the "Sunday opening" question for themselves by improvising a Sunday for their employees in the middle of the week, to give them a holiday to see the big show.

One of the attractions of the Paris Exhibition of 1878 is to be the largest balloon ever made. It will contain eighteen thousand cubic metres of gas, and is to be thirty-three to thirty-four metres in diameter. The car will hold fifty persons.

At last New York is to have a great fresh water and marine aquarium. The ground has already been secured, the tanks are being laid in position, and expeditions have started out commissioned to collect and forward all the strange wonders the sea and lakes can be made to yield.

Suit has been brought in the New York courts to compel Annie Eva Fay, the "spiritual medium," to take out a juggler's license for her "seances," upon the ground that if the spirits think proper to give "jugglery" performances, they must take out a license through their agent or medium.

The following is the time table of the lightning through train from New York to San Francisco, which starts on the 1st of June: To Philadelphia, 90 miles from Jersey City, 1 hour 45 minutes; Harrisburg, 196 miles, 4 hours; Altoona, 327 miles, 7 hours; Pittsburgh, 444 miles, 10 hours; Chicago, 913 miles, 20 hours; cross Mississippi river at Clinton, 23½ hours; Omaha, 1,405 miles, 32 hours; Cheyenne, 1,932 miles, 40 hours; Ogden, 2,435 miles, 55 hours; San Francisco, 3,317 miles, 84 hours. Relays of engines will be provided on the route, and the entire signal force of the five railroads over which the train will run, about 6,000 in number, will be on special duty during the trip. Flags by day, lanterns by night, and a number of pilot engines, will be brought into requisition to keep the track clear.

In his will Mr. A. T. Stewart ordered that those of his employees who had served him for ten and twenty years should be awarded a certain sum of money. The money has now been paid, and yesterday morning's *Herald* published a list of those who received it. It is a long list—over three hundred names are upon it—and the amount paid foots up to $205,750. This, with those particularly named in Mr. Stewart's will, makes the entire amount given his employees from the estate $305,750. This is a very large sum, and the manner of its application has, without doubt, produced more real benefit than any like amount ever before bequeathed.

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Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
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Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. A. W. REDLICH, M. D.,
Of the Borough of Sharpsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, No. 2.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

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Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave
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Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....33 Fifth ave
Central.....47 Fifth ave
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave
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Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool. 365 Liberty street.
Rohl, F. W. Medelci.....347 Liberty st
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Glesenkamp, & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st, and 98 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....896 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave., above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st
Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....53 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Landerbach & Co.....32 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Waisnt Frames.
J. H. Miller.....70 Fifth ave.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....402 405 and 407 Liberty st
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Collier.....226 Penn ave
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 93 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth ave
People's.....100 Fourth ave
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....180 Liberty st
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave,
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....205 Penn ave,
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Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bansford.....104 Sixth st. (late St. Clair)
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The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.
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Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st
W. T. Bennett.....cor. Wood st. and Diamond alley
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Trevor McClurg.....3 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th sts
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co., L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....188 Liberty st.
C. Herringer.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Peacock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Caruthers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fenrbake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st.
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKalls.....180 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Amos Lowry.....cor. Fourth ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.....73 Third ave
W. A. Ihling.....184 Liberty st.
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J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....225 Penn ave
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co.....cor. Penn and 23d st.
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....53 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson & Woods.....cor. Rose and Fifth ave
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co.....26th & Railroad sts
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Barr, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Bronzes, &c.....100 Wood street.
Varnish.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st.
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....178 and 174 Wood st.
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co...953 Penn ave., near 30th st.

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There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

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1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
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GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

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Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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REMOVAL.

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JOHNSTON & DONN,
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Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

REMOVAL!

We take pleasure in informing our patrons that we have removed to our NEW WAREHOUSE,

NO. 125 LIBERTY STREET,

Two doors below our old location. We have in stock a full assortment of

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,

Of the crop of 1875, and will fill large or small orders on our usual liberal terms.

Farming and Garden Implements

Cannot be surpassed, and we offer them at prices as low as they can be furnished by any other house offering equally reliable articles. In addition to the above we have added

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,

And feel confident we can supply what has long been lacking in this vicinity, A FIRST CLASS FARM WAGON, at prices to suit the times. Thanking our customers for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit the same in our new location.

SAMUEL HARE & SON.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,
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And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

SIGNS!

For Plain or Fancy SIGNS, at the lowest rates, go to

JNO. T. GRAY'S Paint Shop,
84 Diamond street,
Fourth door all over Smithfield street.

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Don't do any in any paper or papers, until you get our figures it will cost you nothing and will surely save you money. Address
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DRY GOODS.

1876.

SPECIAL GOO

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Since our last announcement of New Goods, many new attractions have been received and placed on our counters, making our stock more attractive than ever.

AT 8, 8 1-3, 10 AND 12 1-2 CENTS,
Beautiful line of New Summer Plaids.
AT 15 AND 18 3-4 CENTS,
New Summer Plaids, worth 18¾ and 25c.
AT 25 CENTS,
Fine assortment of New Plaid Debeges, and choice assortment New Brocade Poplins.
AT 31 CENTS,
Choice line New Pure Mohair Brocades.
AT 33 CENTS,
Summer styles in pure Silk-warp Brocades. At 35c, newest shades in Colored Cashmeres.
AT 45 CENTS,
Pure Pongee and Mohair Brocades. At 25 to 50c, latest novelties in Damasse Plaid Debeges.
AT 18 3-4 CENTS,
Large Assortment Fine Colored Alpacas. At 25c, an extra bargain in fine Seal Brown Alpacas, worth 37½c.
AT 50 CENTS TO $2 50,
Extra good value in all grades Black Cashmeres. At 18¾c to $1 00, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS TO $2 50,
A large and beautiful line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines, and in cloth shades, in Plain, Damasse Checks and Stripes.
At $1 00, an extra fine Gros Grain Black Silk, worth $1 25.
AT $1 25 AND $1 37 1-2,
Very fine Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1 50 and $1 62½.
At $1 50, superior Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1 75.
At $1 00 to $2 50, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.

Special Good Bargains in Dress Goods.

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G. Schleiter,

89 Market Street,

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Owing to recent large Auction Sales in the East, we are enabled to display to customers one of the best assorted stocks of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC

Dress Goods

Ever brought to this city, and at prices that will, beyond a doubt, insure to us the rapid sales so justly merited. In our offerings we enumerate Full Lines, Beautiful Quality

Striped Silks,

Black and White, Gold and Black, Gray and Black, of excellent quality and warranted pure Silk only, at 75 cents. Also, large lot extra heavy BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $1. Our assortment ever offered. Also, full lines BLACK GROS GRAINS from $1 12½ to $4. Warranted all Silk and pure Lyons Goods.

Our stock of Dress Goods was never so replete with bargains, and a visit and inspection will convince the most skeptical.

Suits! Suits!

NEATLY TRIMMED AND OF EXQUISITE DESIGN.

At $1 00, Overskirt and Basque, neatly trimmed.
At $2 00, Complete Suit, trimmed in brown and black.
At $2 50, Complete Suits, neatly trimmed.
At $3 25, Elegant Suits Complete.
At $5 00, Complete Suits, Embroidered.
We have an unusually large and choice stock, comprising the newest and latest designs in elegant Linen Suits, Embroidered Suits and Basques, with Overskirt.

Parasols

AND SUN UMBRELLAS, all the latest styles at popular prices. THOS.

National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. A.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS.....$4,943,979 61

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Giving, in the average, the Cheapest Insurance ever before offered to the public. It offers Life Insurance, absolutely beyond question, the Company's large capital and accumulated assets, at the lowest possible rate consistent with security. Its stability and safety to the insurer for a definite term and revocable only without a new medical examination.

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